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ME LAUGHLIN, A MULTITUDE

NUMBER 1

will call in question our sanity, in favor of just so much commercial-intercourse with the North as is inaugurated and carry into effect injuring and oppressing ours.

We are in favor of going immediately to work and supplying our own wants as fast as we can possibly, and selling our surplus from that as corresponding. As soon as we make a shed at home, we shall not be to buy it at the North; but to we shall not be permitted to buy, and in the meantime go bare why, that is a unique and despicable of patriotism whose philosophy we understand at all.

The effect of passing such a law as the speak of by the Legislature of the Southern States, would inevitably be to people to disregard it, at least and at the same time to compel pay five hundred or more per year what they now do for such as they are obliged to have—of ornament and luxury come from Europe; but those of necessity almost everywhere on the North, the law would fall with crushing upon all, with peculiar severity on the poor. To discriminate amongst articles would be because these come mostly from the law would effect articles indispensable, or have no effect.

It will be observed, that we have left out of view the legal aspect of the question, preferring to consider it in its bearings upon the social, comfort of our own citizens,—not of course whether or not a law framed that would be constitutional. We have never examined the question. There is certainly room for litigation, not to speak of enunciations and difficulties, or any view of the question, the action to pass such a law is an act, and ought not to be entertained by the Legislative body in the South. Legislation be directed towards enacting a fostering system of home supply, manufacturing products, and that about of itself, voluntarily and any legal or other difficulty, all commercial non-intercourse with the North will ever be of the least service.

New Patents.

Patents were issued to the following inventors during the week commencing 26th, 1859.

For improvement in the machinery of the cotton, O. for cement in cattle pumps.

H. Bailey, of Sand Ford, Ind., for improvement in locomotive engines.

W. Bell, of Greensburg, Ky., for a wrench.

F. Brown, of Chagrin Falls, for improvement in skirt supporters.

W. Chamberlain, of Three Oaks, for improved machinery.

J. Corr, of Carlisle, Ill., for an instrument in steam valves.

F. Goodale and R. L. T. Marsh, of Ill., for improvement in steam engines.

S. Henderson, of Oxford, O., for traps.

J. Jacobs, of Cincinnati, for an instrument in iron plate mills.

J. Little, of Evansville, Ind., for an instrument in stove machines.

J. B. Morey, of St. Louis, Mo., for an instrument in platform scales.

Patterson of Constantine, Mich., for improved machine for forming bullets.

W. Spice, of St. Paul, Minn., for an ad lever escapement time piece.

J. Wilwerth, of Cassville, Ky., for an article.

J. Cook, of Mansfield, O., for an instrument in pans for evaporating cane.

Patented June 22, 1859; Reissue December 20, 1859.

Meeting of Opposition Delegates.

Washington, Dec. 23, 1859.

Delegates fully representing the Whig and Union parties, met this evening, when, after some discussion of a conversational character, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that the Chairman of this meeting be empowered and requested, in connection with the Chairman of the National Central American Committee, to call a National Convention of the Whig and Union Delegates for the Presidency and Vice-presidency of the United States, and to name, if it seems expedient to him to do so, the people of the States, suggesting the mode of electing delegates to the said Convention, and setting forth the reasons which make essential Union movement indispensable to the perpetuity of the Government.

The meeting was harmonious and unanimous in its action.

Union Meeting in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 24, 1859.

A Union meeting of this city was attended by four or five hundred persons. Resolutions were offered in favor of the first raters of the Union and fanatics of the North, and was a ramble for the present evening, people rally around the Constitution and the Union. A substitute offered, to the effect that such a meeting was inopportune and unnecessary.

A majority favored the latter resolution. Much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings, and the assemblage separated in disorder to the fall of a full band.

On the falling of the speakers platform, a number of gentlemen there, replied among the incidents of the meeting Queen

In the Alabama Senate, the Hon. H. Hollock, urging the adoption of the following Resolutions, said: Resolved, that the South should delay and wait until the North shall have recovered all, vernal papers and men, before we begin to stir up the South within a storm, to advocate a civil war. That the Republican Administration should hold office under the policy of the Administration of the North.

It would be showed enough in such a way as to keep the South and the present Southern Union.

It did not seem to me that any